



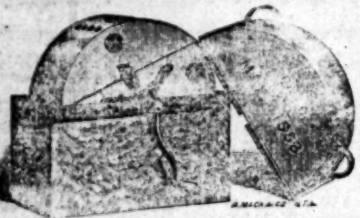
A copy of the Self-Instructor in Silk Knitting, Crocheting and Embroidering sent on receipt of two stamps.

BROWNING & COYLE,

521 ST. CHARLES ST., ST. LOUIS.

STEAM

Missouri



Washer.

The Only Perfect Washing Machine Made.

Enthusiastically indorsed by Twenty Thousand users. A great saver of LABOR, TIME and CLOTHES.

RETAIL PRICE \$10.

Liberal discount to dealers. Agents wanted throughout the United States. For terms and circulars address,

JOHNSTON BROS.,

Office and Factory 300 N. Main,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Howard Fewsmith, Ashland, Mo., one of the most practical men in Boone County, says:

"The Ten Dollars I gave for a Missouri Steam Washer is the best investment I ever made."

There are now in the United States 20,000 users of this Machine that will say the same.

There are more of these Machines sold than all other Washing Machines in the world combined.

FOR SALE BY

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

"OUR OWN"

COTTON FLANNELS!

ARE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

GO TO THE

Best Place in Town!

And Leave Your Orders for

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Wire Screens, Etc.

CHAS. DAUERNHEIM,

214 North Broadway, between Pine and Olive Streets, East Side.

A Postoffice Corner

I am erecting a four-story building on the Northeast Corner of 8th and Locust. Will rent to a responsible tenant and make any reasonable alterations to suit tenant, if rented at once.

HUNTINGTON SMITH,
18 N. Sixth St.

A SHOCKING COMMERCIAL ROBBERY

Ammonia, Lime, Potash and Flour sold for years as an "Absolutely Pure Baking Powder."

ANALYSIS OF THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ANALYSIS IN 1875.

LIME (Phosphate of)	81 per cent
POTASH (Sulphate of)	56 per cent
AMMONIA (Carbonate of)	2.86 per cent
POTASH (Bicarbonate of)	47.33 per cent
SODA (Bicarbonate of)	16.64 per cent
Flour	32.30 per cent

"The above is the result of my chemical analysis of Royal Baking Powder." C. GILBERT WHEELER, Professor of Chemistry Chicago University.

ANALYSIS IN 1884.

*LIME. Tartrate of	5.25 per cent
AMMONIA. Carbonate of	2.25 per cent
POTASH. Bicarbonate of	50.60 per cent
SODA. Bicarbonate of	23.90 per cent
Starch	19.00 per cent

June 11, 1884. M. DELAFONTAINE, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The above shows the uniformity of the Royal Baking Powder advertised as a "marvel of purity" that "never varies," "sold only in cans."

HOUSEKEEPERS' TEST.

Place a can top down on a hot stove till heated. Remove the cover and smell. "AMMONIA—HARTSHORN."

THE ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

"Ammonia was probably originally prepared from putrid urine."—United States Dispensary, page 107.

*NOTE.—The lime found by Prof. Delafontaine in the Royal Powder is the lime that the Royal Baking Powder Company advertise as "a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from the hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects."



AND TINNERS' STOCK OF ALL KINDS.
FOR SALE BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

McNichols Turns Up with Us Again!
MARY INVESTS IN NOBBY PICTURES.

My Mary looked down-hearted, grim,
When I went home after late on Friday,
I notice when my wife is dumb,
She's generally so gay and then,
"Well, look around," says she to me,
"I don't merit criticism's structure,
What is there you would like to see?"
"Josephine!" I says, "it's pictures!"
Our little home's a palace small,
Equipped with slipper-cases and brackets
At night to cozy chairs I crawl,
In crimson stockings and jacket,
I had not noticed until then,
That all the walls were white and barren,
But walls are much the same to men,
Baked, or growing rose of Sharon.

My picture, however well supplied,
With gaudy trappings, velvet, lace,
The walls are bare, unadorned space.
The richest, palest little cot,
Grows cozy when the eye sees color,
Picture can light the gloomiest spot,
Or back of them make lifeless things alive.

Knowing this, McNichols has brought out for his patrons a large lot of pictures, handsomely framed in pink and gilt, which he offers lower than other dealers, because, from buying so many and for such a number of years from London markets, he is enabled to sell them at figures which will induce any one who believes in art—and who does not—to examine the lots of their little one at home with bright pictures. Everything at midsummer prices. THE ONLY McNICHOLS, 222 N. Market St. (Trade Mark.)

P. S.—Go upstairs and look at his magnificent show of Carpets and Linen Bags. No trouble or pains are spared by Mac or his polite assistants, even in hot weather.

ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE

N. W. Corner Fifth and Olive Sts.

Pure Medicines, Fine Perfumery, Sponges, Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Combs, Soap and other Fancy Toilet Articles.

ALEXANDER'S UNRIVALED COLOGNE WATER.

Prescriptions accurately prepared by competent apothecaries under supervision of M. W. Alexander, graduate of Philadelphia College Pharmacy.

WASHINGTON IN SUMMER

How the Stay-at-Home People Enjoy Themselves.

Arthur, Chandler and Mahone as Horsemen—The President's Stables the Finest Ever Managed by Any Chief Executive of the Country—Mahone and His Panama Hat.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The people who are left in Washington since the grand rush which followed the adjournment of Congress are deriving themselves mostly to driving and out-door engagements generally. With the excellent streets, which are not surpassed by any city in the world, with the fine drives up and down the Potomac, about the Soldiers' Home and through the wooded hills of Maryland and Virginia, driving is one of the most popular enjoyments with the people of Washington. Drags, and broughams, and landaus, and phaetons, and buggies, dog-carts and village-carts—they all sorts and sizes—and mingled with them bicyclists, and tri-cycles, and quadricycles. It might also be added that there are unicycles, for so expert are the bicycle riders of Washington that some of them have actually succeeded in riding a considerable distance for exhibition purposes on a single wheel, dispensing with the back-bone and small wheel of their bicycles. In the subject of driving the

PRESIDENT WITH THE HORSES.
"President Arthur," said a prominent horseman of Washington, who has been long in the horse business here, "President Arthur is the best horseman and the best judge of horses of any President we have had for many years; perhaps, that we have ever had. President Grant had the reputation of being something of a horseman, but the fact is, that Mr. Arthur keeps better horses, and has a better knowledge of fine horses, than Grant ever had. Arthur comes from a place where they keep fine horses, and he probably having a taste that way, knows what good horses are. His principal team which he drives to his brougham and landau, is perhaps the most valuable in the city, it cost away up in the thousands, I do not know the exact figures. He has not a horse in his stable that is not a thoroughbred, except, of course, that Indian pony which was presented him, by an Indian chief, on his trip to Yellowstone Park last summer.

President Arthur has his stable full of horses. There are six or eight, or perhaps, more of them, and he takes a good deal of personal interest and pride in them. His principal team for driving is a pair of large blooded bays, not especially handsome, but very fine animals—fast steppers. There is also a pair of browns, smaller, but also fast. Then, there is a pretty little black mare which the President occasionally rides and which is driven occasionally to a single buggy.

The most attractive figure in the President's stables is that of the spotted pony given the President by an Indian chief during the President's trip to Yellowstone Park. He is a curiously marked little fellow, a bay with large white spots, and mane reached after the Western fashion, and in temperament all that the Indian pony is pictured. While it was given for Miss Nellie's use she has not been able to ride or drive it, for it is a very unmanageable little rascal. Its wild habits and instinct predominance, and it is impossible to tame or civilize it. Mr. Allan Arthur, the President's son, is about the only one who can control the little fellow. He rides when at home and generally brings him in after a ten or fifteen mile gallop pretty well trained down. The President has a curious lot of names for his favorite horses, for they are all favorites. "Faith" and "Trafalgar" are the names which he gives one pair, "Hope," "Charity" and "Oiga," are among the other names, which are placed above the stalls. He keeps three or four carriages, a landau, brougham and a Victoria, with one or two light road wagons besides.

Upon the door of each of these is his coat-of-arms, which is given herewith. It is a curious insignia, painted, the outline in gold, the broad band running across in gold and red, and the bird which surmounts it in brown, with spots of white. It is the old coat-of-arms handed down from the President's ANCESTORS IN IRELAND. The motto "Impulse Obstantia" having taken the place in later days of "Fanghallaugh" the motto upon the family coat-of-arms generations back. "President Arthur is about the only politician in Washington," said an old horseman to your cor. respondent, "who takes any interest in horses, most of them caring very little for horses. Take Secretary Chandler's team, for instance. The Secretary, you know, is wealthy and owns a considerable amount of property in Washington, yet he rides behind a span of horses which never cost more than \$300. One of them he bought lately for \$75. The other is an old family stand-by, which he brought here when he came."

SECRETARY CHANDLER.
This description of Chandler's team is characteristic of himself. He rides only as a matter of business. He is withal a marked character, however, in Washington, and when he drives past, accompanied by his secretary or some official of his office, everybody turns his head and says, "That is Secretary Chandler." His recent political tilt with Mr. Handricks has brought him more into prominence and has strengthened the impression that he proposes to take a very active part in the coming campaign. His visit to New York and New England is understood to be in part for the purpose of consulting with political managers there. The coming Senatorial contest will not be suggested by Mr. Chandler, for there is a probability of a change in the Navy Department when a change in the administration occurs. A successor to Senator Blair is to be elected on the 4th of March next, when that gentleman's term expires, and that position would be a very comfortable one for a gentleman about Mr. Chandler's size.



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and he is from Virginia. You have probably heard of him. Here is his picture as he looks in his last year's Panama hat—his constant companion.

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CONFIDENCE IN CLEVELAND.
Governor Hoadly's Law Partner Bets that Ohio will go Democratic.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONG BEACH, July 19.—Edgar M. Johnson, the distinguished Cincinnati lawyer and the partner of Governor Hoadly, created a stir in the fashionable company at the West End Hotel to-day by laying a wager of \$200 to \$200 that Cleveland would carry Ohio. He had just returned from Chicago, where he went as a delegate for his personal friend and business associate, Governor Hoadly. After it had become clearly evident, however, that his first choice could not win he turned in for New York's son with a vim and came back full of ardor for the reform candidate. He is a tall, handsome man with a bluff, unpretentious manner. He has an extremely natural looking face and bright, brown eyes. "This bet shows just what I think of the political situation," he said, laughing, to your correspondent. "There is no more doubt in my mind that Cleveland will carry Ohio than there is that he will win in Kentucky. More than that the Democrats will carry the State in October and thus give the ticket a boost with the rest of the country. On what do I base my assertions? On what I know. Governor Hoadly got the largest Democratic vote ever polled in Ohio and Cleveland will get substantially the same ballot. He is immensely strong over there."

"Are there many Independents there?"

"There are some who are business men, but the Ohio Republicans are more seriously divided than the existence of a body of what are called Independents would indicate. The temperance question has come in to divide the Blaine-Foran faction. It divided the Republicans before in the gubernatorial fight. The Scott law that is offensive to so many of our citizens, particularly the Germans, is still in existence and the Republicans are running their most vigorous Scott law, man for Justice of the Supreme Court. He will be defeated and the Blaine electoral ticket will suffer with him. The Germans are nearly all against Blaine because of the temperance question and because they don't like the idea of his

2
LATEST EDITION.
TWELVE PAGES.
DYING BY DOZENS.

The Entire Populace of Marselles and Toulon Deserting Their Homes.

The Situation Becomes Most Alarming—Large List of Deaths To-Day—A British Bark and Crew of Nine Persons Lost at Sea—Four Men Killed.

PARIS, July 19.—The French advance against the Marseillais, who occupy an entrenched position, is imminent.

MARSEILLES, July 19.—There were thirty deaths at Marseilles and seventeen at Toulon last night.

There were five deaths here since 9 o'clock this morning. Ten patients have been cured and have left the hospital.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera is still present in the Marseillais, who occupy an entrenched position, is imminent.

PARIS, July 19.—Three cases of cholera are reported here to-day, two of which proved fatal. Five cholera deaths are also reported in the Department of the Lower Alps. The fumigation of railway stations at Toulon, Marseilles and Paris has been discontinued, proving useless.

CLONED HORSE STORIES.—Toulon, July 19.—The story reported here of cloning the establishments. The flight of residents is universal. The men stationed at the Arsenal are leaving.

ENGLAND.—London, July 19.—The bark Voltaire, from Quebec for Leith, was wrecked near Pentland Skerries, and nine lives lost.

LA ENGELHARD, a merchant, has failed. Liabilities, \$70,000.

MOONLIGHTERS shot by MOONLIGHTERS.—A party near Toulon, last night, among which tenants had been evicted.

WANT AMERICAN CATTLE.—The Marquis de Lorne will introduce to Lord Cardigan next week a deputation. In favor of the importation of healthy cattle from the Western States of America, through Canada, and will show him that the farmers of England want American cattle. He will represent that the laws of the States from which the cattle come are sufficiently strict to prevent the spread of disease.

CANADA.—OTTAWA, July 19.—There is no truth in the statement purporting to come from Washington that the cholera epidemic of Europe are being imported into the United States through Canadian ports. United States authorities should see that the cattle come are sufficiently strict to prevent the spread of disease.

THE HOT TEMPERATURE AID.—MONTREAL, July 19.—The hot temperature was carried by 1,800 majority in County Arthabaska.

Spain.—MADRID, July 19.—In the Cortes today Prime Minister Castelar said the remarks of the Minister of War in regard to the restoration of the Pope's temporal power was incorrectly reported. It was the desire of Spain, he said, to maintain cordial relations with Italy.

Austria.—VIENNA, July 19.—A fire at Duka, Gallia, started in a naphtha factory and burned half the town.

Russia.—BAKU, July 19.—Police Inspector Bloroff was mortally wounded by two men to-day.

TRAIN ROBBERIES.—TULSA, July 19.—A Russian military train on the Baku Railway was attacked by Russian robbers, who killed a Cossack guard and wounded the commander.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.—Plans and Preparations for Missouri's Exhibit—Business Men's Conference.

Prof. J. W. Southern, dean of the Agricultural Department of the State University, came down this morning from Columbia and was found by a Post-Dispatch reporter in conversation with Prof. S. M. Tracy and Major Hilder. Prof. Southern has been requested to take charge of the Missouri exhibit of the State, and has consented to do so.

"Coming down on the train," said he, "I made but a slight plan of what I should do for the State. I shall collect and prepare from 100 to 150 varieties of grasses which may be found in the State from fifty to seventy-five varieties of corn in the plant, ear and probably ground into meal; corn wheat and other cereals will be well represented; and then there are woods, plants, trees, soils, insects, minerals and other products which I shall send to the State University. The room was well filled with leading business men. President Francis occupied the chair. Major Burke addressed the meeting, giving a detailed account of the business purpose and scope of the Exposition and its importance to the country and to Missouri. The Post-Dispatch reporter was also made by Major Whitney, Miles Bell, Col. Terry, Senator Alexander and others. The meeting was called to the effect that President Francis appoint a committee of five with power to add to the number to assist Major Hilder in the work of obtaining a creditable exhibit. Promises of subscription were given at the meeting.

THE JURY DISAGREED.—The jury in the case of the late John H. McAlpine, a St. Louis tailor, who died, after a long illness, of cholera, was unable to reach a verdict.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, Saturday, July 19, 1884.

STILL EXCITING.
The American Association Contest
Hotter Than Ever.

The Louisville-St. Louis Game To-morrow—Games Yesterday—Diamond Chips—Sporting Notes and Gossip.

THE DEFENSES OF THE LOUISVILLE STADIUM.

CHARLES DANIELS IMPRESSES THE ST. LOUIS LOUISVILLE GAMES.

IN ORDER THAT THE PURE DISPATCH READERS MAY BE POSTED AS TO THE COMING OF THE NEW YEAR, APPEND THE FOLLOWING:

JEFFERSON CITY.

New Corporations—Citizens Pardoners.

Gov. Crittenden this morning granted a full pardon to Williams Wilson, serving a sixty days' sentence in Ray County Jail for "wife beating," on condition that hereafter he abstain from drinking and wife beating.

THE DEMOCRATS ARE TO HAVE A GRAND CLEVELAND AND HEDRICK RACE AT THE COURT HOUSE TO-MORROW.

FROM JOHN MORTON OF RICHMOND, MO., IS IN THE CITY ON BUSINESS WITH THE GOVERNOR.

A CABINET MEETING—THE CHOLERA QUESTION DISCUSSED—GOVERNMENT MONEY STOLEN.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, it was decided to take vigorous measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States. The State and Treasury Departments will act together in enforcing the regulations which are to be prepared. An order will be issued prohibiting the importation of rats from all infested countries for ninety days or longer if necessary. It was also decided to issue a proclamation to the effect that the Government will not tolerate the landing of any vessel from foreign ports which do not show clean bills of health.

PERFECTLY WELL.

What Lieut. Greely Telegraphed His Brother This Morning.

NEWSPAPER, MASS. July 19.—John A. Greely received the following telegram to-day from his brother, Lieut. Greely, who is in New York, Aug. 1. I shall spend my sick-leave in Newburyport this autumn. I am perfectly well, but weak.

THE BEST OF HIS FATHER.

HOWA VIRGINIA BOY LED HIS ANGRY FATHER TO A WATER GATE.

CLERK FOSTER, VA. July 19.—A strange, wild and reckless man, who was known as John Foster, was yesterday taken to the water gate by his angry father, who was known as John Foster, and was taken to the water gate by his angry father, who was known as John Foster.

FIVE MILLION FEET OF LUMBER DESTROYED IN A MICHIGAN TOWN.

DEMON, JULY 19.—Fire at Byers, Michigan County, last night, destroyed 5,000,000 feet of lumber belonging to Oliver Byers. The mill and other property were saved. Loss between \$50,000 and \$70,000; insured for \$40,000.

SHERIFF RELEASED.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Judge Bond to-day in the United States Circuit Court, in the habeas corpus case of Deputy Marshals Beckett and Peacock, rendered a decision discharging them from the custody of the Sheriff of Hartford County, Conn., on the ground that they were not lawfully arrested.

TWO TRAMPS BURNED UP.

THE PROHIBITIONIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY MATTERS IN SHAPE FOR THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY NEXT WEEK.

A MISSING CONTRACTOR.

SPORTING AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

DRUNKEN NEAR MEXICO, MO.

64,000 SHORT.

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THE PROHIBITIONIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY MATTERS IN SHAPE FOR THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY NEXT WEEK.

A MISSING CONTRACTOR.

SPORTING AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

DRUNKEN NEAR MEXICO, MO.

64,000 SHORT.

THE JURY DISAGREED.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, Saturday, July 19, 1884.

STILL EXCITING.
The American Association Contest
Hotter Than Ever.

The Louisville-St. Louis Game To-morrow—Games Yesterday—Diamond Chips—Sporting Notes and Gossip.

THE DEFENSES OF THE LOUISVILLE STADIUM.

CHARLES DANIELS IMPRESSES THE ST. LOUIS LOUISVILLE GAMES.

IN ORDER THAT THE PURE DISPATCH READERS MAY BE POSTED AS TO THE COMING OF THE NEW YEAR, APPEND THE FOLLOWING:

JEFFERSON CITY.

New Corporations—Citizens Pardoners.

Gov. Crittenden this morning granted a full pardon to Williams Wilson, serving a sixty days' sentence in Ray County Jail for "wife beating," on condition that hereafter he abstain from drinking and wife beating.

THE DEMOCRATS ARE TO HAVE A GRAND CLEVELAND AND HEDRICK RACE AT THE COURT HOUSE TO-MORROW.

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A CABINET MEETING—THE CHOLERA QUESTION DISCUSSED—GOVERNMENT MONEY STOLEN.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, it was decided to take vigorous measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States. The State and Treasury Departments will act together in enforcing the regulations which are to be prepared. An order will be issued prohibiting the importation of rats from all infested countries for ninety days or longer if necessary. It was also decided to issue a proclamation to the effect that the Government will not tolerate the landing of any vessel from foreign ports which do not show clean bills of health.

PERFECTLY WELL.

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5 We seek the conquests of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanish America as wisely and persistently as we might have done. For nothing is a greater example

more than one hundred millions of dollars. But the money does not go to Spanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin or its equivalent to pay manufacturers for the goods we need from Spanish America. We are but paymaster for this enormous amount annually to European factors—an amount which is a serious draft, in every financial depression, upon our resources of specie.

Cannot this condition of trade in a great part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a study of this

Our effort to improve our relations with Mexico, and we should not be content with our mutual and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successfully made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much, and no field has been cultivated anywhere in the world so thoroughly as the American continent.

The name of American, which belongs to us in our national capacity, must always explain the just pride of patriotism. Citizenship of the Republic must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it. The heroic citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, his private concerns must never weaken his sense of his personal and civil rights. The Republic should never accept a lesser duty. It can never assume a nobler one, than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyalty—protection at home, and protection which shall follow him abroad.

into whatever country he may go on a lawful errand.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country, but the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separate them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while growing cordiality warms the Southern and Northern hearts alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are 60-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years more

ceeding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which Southern Commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adjust themselves to the positions of political tranquility and industrial progress. It is true, occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional, and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last.

The South needs capital and occupation, not con-

Any effort to unite the Southern States upon issues thus far removed from the memories of the war, will summon the Nation to the remembrance of the blood shed for that Nation which was their inspiration in the civil struggle. And thus great energies which have been expended in the past to bring about a settlement will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a foe to Southern politics by always invoking and urging Southern political feeling.

THE MORNING QUESTION.
Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the Republic to worship God in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, and no law shall be enacted respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting free exercise thereof. For a century, under this guarantee, Protestant and Catholic alike have enjoyed the full and free exercise of their religious rights according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of political violence, as it has been in the Territory of Utah, where it is entrenched in one of the Territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into four other Territories.

the right to destroy the great antiquated and numerous edifices of the Government, and the religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every State of the Union; that the same is a violation of the laws that are preserved as a foundation to all civil government, at the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

The claim of its followers that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the rite of human sacrifices. The latter would be regarded as what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same rights as all others, and to those they must be confined. Polygamy is a crime.

OUR CONSERVACY.
The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any money other than gold and silver—and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The one special requisite for the preservation of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of

THE strength of the republic is increased by the multiplication of land-holders. Our laws should encourage the acquisition of land by individuals rather than by the public domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking to acquire it. The ownership of land is a sacred trust, and in the ownership of land is contained

portations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of the few is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among 1,000 men. The evils of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the republic, or willing to become so.

It took a Four-Purpose reporter some minutes to find out what Mr. A. F. Herwig, the tank master, was talking about this morning, but patience and labor finally availed, the fact that Mr. Herwig did not want the Arsenal tank employees to be in the position of being "out of work" during the forty days which the construction has been under way. "It's all wrong," said Mr. Herwig, "I'm a welder, who are a good, honest, are cutting under the regular munitions rates, and we don't intend to stand it. If the Exposition people let the Arsenal tank play they will not be able to get the services of a single welder."

"Who?"

"Why, the musicians of the city. Fostelwahl and myself and a number of others. We'd make up the band and they will have to come in. That Arsenal band can't play there, that is settled."

"You say the contract has been awarded?"

"Yes, they are to get \$10,000 for forty days' performances. But musical contracts don't amount to anything, you know."

"What do you can't stand, you know, it is out of the question. These fellows have ruined the band business in St. Louis, and we are obliged to compete against them on a much lower basis. They take jobs at half rates."

"You don't expect the Expedition directors to break a sweat, do you? Well, no, do you? No, certainly, we do. We'll make them break it. If they want any other music besides what the Arsenal band will give them, you'll have to get it. And if they go or since they will have a happy time of it, too."

"That's hysterical!"

"Yes. That's what we're going to do. We've got to make them realize this morning and fix our programme and if Wagner or any of those musicians know, they'd find they are making a mistake."

HOUSE-CLEANING IN EARNEST!

"NO CORNER OR CREVICE LEFT UNCLEANED!"

Not a Sale of Odds and Ends. Not a few Selected Lots. No Hard Stock. No Trash, but the Entire Stock Shares the Same Fate, Black Cloths and Blue Flannels included.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAIN SEEKERS! STAND FROM UNDER! DOWN THEY GO!

"CAST YOUR OPTICS OVER THIS."

ALL OF OUR HANDSOME
Men's All-Wool Cassimere Suits, good value at \$12.00 and \$15.00. Now \$9.00.

PANTALOONS.

One lot Men's Cassimere Pantaloons, not a pair in the lot worth less than \$4 a pair, some worth more, now go at \$2.95 a pair.

English Seersucker Pantaloons!

Everybody sells them at \$1.00 a pair; we offer the choice of a lot of Blue and White Stripes at 50c a pair.

A RARE PLUM.

One lot Men's All-Wool Sack Suits; none better anywhere at \$12 a suit; ours go at \$8.40 a suit.

How Does This Strike You?

Our Rembrandt Cheviot Suits—our price has been \$15 a suit; now they go at \$9 a suit.

KOOL KLOTHING

Has been marked way down to ROCK BOTTOM PRICES, and we expect to move them rapidly.

A LOSS TO US MEANS A GAIN TO YOU!

A Chance for the Boys.

One lot Long Pant Suits to fit Boys 14 to 16 years of age; everybody's price \$7.50; ours has been \$8; now go at \$3.75 a suit.

CHILDREN'S

English Serge Suits!

Color Blue and Tan, were a bargain at \$7.50 a suit; to close them now go at \$5 a suit.

Keep Kool Klotting

For Children. Nice All-Blue Knee-Pants. 50c a pair. Jackets now go at 10c apiece. All-Blue Knit Suits must close for 50c each. Boys' Mohair and Linen Coats \$2.50 to \$1.

CHILD'S ALL-WOOL KNEE-PANT SUITS. All Sizes, 4 to 12 Years, were \$8 all spring; now go for \$5 a suit. GRAY FLANNEL SAILOR KILTS, for Children, worth \$3; marked down to \$1.80 a suit.

BOYS' ALL-WOOL KNEE-PANT SUITS, worth \$8 and \$9, broken sizes and odd lots. If you can find the size you want you can buy it for \$2.95.

1 Lot Boys' Knee-Pant Suits.

Marked down to \$2.50 and did not sell well; now go for \$2 a suit; sizes 4 to 12 years.

JOB LOT OF

SHIRT WAISTS!

Slightly Soiled, but perfect-fitting Waists, WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS! PURCHASE NOW!

The Prices put on these goods to sell them, and if prices will tell our stock will soon be depleted. Remember these reductions are made by an absolutely One-Price House, from figures that are Guaranteed at all times to be the lowest. OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT we intend to discontinue to make room for the Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing now being manufactured for us. Prices put on Furnishings that will make them prove attractive to purchasers. It will pay you to purchase Underwear for next Winter's use now. Peep in our windows, walk in the Store.

POLACK'S, LEADERS IN CLOTHING,

213 and 215 NORTH BROADWAY. Open Till 10 O'Clock To-Night.

OFF FOR THE SUMMER.

St. Louis Society at Various Hot Weather Resorts.

A list of Well-Known People Who Have Fled From St. Louis During the Dog Days—Where They May be Found Until October.

The following is a list of some of the more prominent society people of St. Louis who have gone away for the summer, with a list of the resorts where they may be found. Many of them are of course migrating, but from latest accounts they were waiting away the summer hours at the places indicated:

IN EUROPE.
Mr. W. H. Scudder and family, Dr. Maighe and wife, Prof. C. M. Woodworth, Mrs. Ives, Mrs. E. L. Morrison, Miss Minnie Morrison, Dr. Louis Newman, R. S. Brookings, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Marston, Mrs. Jennie Hunter, Dr. and Mrs. Engelman, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Crawford, Mrs. Ada Evans, Miss Lila Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Abraham Nave, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman King, Mr. L. W. West and wife, Miss Emma Price.

AT NARRAGANSETT BEACH.
Miss Nellie Maxon, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hawley, Miss May Hawley, Miss Fay Hawley, Mr. Singleton and family, and Mr. J. B. Lewis and family.

AT NEWPORT.
Miss Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scudder and family, Mrs. H. W. Moore and family, Mrs. E. H. Hill, Mrs. E. L. Morrison, Mrs. W. L. Green, Mr. and Mrs. James Dubeau, Mrs. Wm. H. Hays, Mr. John T. Harney, Mr. and Mrs. Leggett and daughter, Robert B. Wade and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, J. G. Little and family.

AMONG NORTHERN LAKES.
Mitchell Scott, Miss Anna Webb, Miss Rebecca Macneil, Mr. Charles Drake and wife, Miss Clara Waldo, Miss Robert Robertson for the summer, Mr. Loran Grover and wife, Miss Lettie Davidson, Mr. George Scott, H. L. Newman and family, Mr. R. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scudder and wife, Mr. D. C. Jacob and wife, Mr. C. G. Greer and wife, Miss Nannie Phipps, Mrs. W. S. Truett, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hays, Capt. Dana, Mrs. T. Holland, J. R. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. James Powers.

AT ACADEIA.
Gen. and Mrs. John Turner, Mrs. John O'Fallon Clark, Mrs. George Paschall, the Misses Dodge, Judge and Mrs. Caulfield, Mr. R. H. Jackson.

AT CONOCQUO.
R. C. Simmons and family, W. C. Jamison and family, Lurvey Jamison, Mrs. Jamison, Miss Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gould.

SARATOGA.
Hon. T. Ridgely, Mr. Newman, Miss Lina Newman, Miss Nina Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Frisley, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard.

AT MINNETONKA.
Charles Gibson and family, D. H. House and family, Miss E. Andrews, James E. Yeaman and family, Mrs. Wright and family, Web M. Samuel and family, Mr. Lyle and family, Mrs. M. L. Samuel, Miss Emma Cook, M. M. Drake, Miss Clara Edgar, Mrs. Alex. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Jones, J. A. Sheppard, Miss Bettie Hoffinger, Capt. Scudder and family, Miss Blum, Miss Garrison, Rufus J. Lockland and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Drake, T. H. Scudder, J. H. Scudder, Miss Anna, Miss O'Connell, Miss Ida Johnson, Mr. Thompson and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Thompson and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Conn, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sebastian, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Peadley, Miss Julia Fife, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harney, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clark, Miss Jennie and May Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Leary, Miss Lillie Meyer, M. J. H. Royston, Miss Flora Whitney.

AT OLD PORT COMBES.
Mrs. Dr. E. F. Beckler and family, Dr. J. H. Leslie and family, Mrs. Comfort and family.

MISS ETTA POWELL, MISS MARIE HUNT.

EASTERN WATKINS PLACES.
Madame Joseph, Mrs. Ames, Mary Temple Ames, Ernest Wells, Miss Julia Bory, Farrow, Agnes Farrow, Thomas Taylor, George Best, George Anderson, Lela Hartman, Lily Davis, Berenice Morrison, Ex-Mayor Overholser and wife, Ben Lewis and wife, Pierre Chouteau and wife, Mrs. Michael Hartnett, J. W. Dickson and wife, Wm. Capen and wife, D. M. Ames, Miss Lillie, Mrs. George Turner, Mrs. Ida Powell, Miss Lillie, Mrs. George Turner, Mrs. Ida Powell, Mrs. W. A. Harney, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hays, Capt. Dana, Mrs. T. Holland, J. R. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. James Powers.

AT OTHER RESORTS.
Mrs. Beulah York, Miss Curtis Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coleman.

OPERA AT THE CAVE.

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" to Follow "The Merry War."

Strauss' Creations the Success of the Season—General Dramatic Gossip.

The "Merry War" remains on at the Cave, and will be the entertainment at this resort until Wednesday night, when another of Strauss' creations will be presented, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

The "War" has furnished a great deal of enjoyment for the patron of the Cave. It has been put on in beautiful style, with the usual complement of pretty girls in pink tights, and has given the ladies all the delight they wanted. The principal parts have been ably interpreted, Mrs. Chapman, George Demian and the others doing their work satisfactorily and at such performance adding to the number of their admirers.

Managers Ford and Short deserve the success that has attended their efforts particularly during the season of "The Merry War," and from the very start have endeavored to make the Cave a place of interest and opportunity for the patrons.

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" will be given in a manner calculated to increase the favor in which the resort is held.

By some it is regarded as a better piece of work than "The Merry War," and certainly it has the merit that attaches to Strauss' best efforts. Its music is bright, its story charming, its characters interesting and its opportunity for scenic effects as large as the lovers of picturesque stage effects could desire.

The opera will be strongly cast, with all the favorites of the Ford Company in attractive roles, while the chorus contingent will be afforded the novel chance of showing their shapely figures and wowing their sweet voices on the evening breeze.

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" is the work that figured in the legal troubles of the Percy family in New York. It has been a great success, has made lots of money for its managers, and out of this circumstance grew the dispute by Mrs. Percy of the right of her husband, and the result was a lawsuit.

"What did he say that would lead you to believe he would run?"

"His conversation was purely confidential, and what he said was not for publication. You can say, however, that he was a very successful man, and he can in a few States. He will not endeavor to spread himself all over the United States, but will confine himself to those States where he can fight to the best advantage."

"In a general way he did. He expressed no opinion, however, as to the success of either of the Presidential candidates."

"He would not under any circumstances accept the nomination, but that is simply my opinion."

"Did you make any plans for campaign work?"

"No, that did not discuss that."

"Did Gen. Butler speak of his observation as to the feeling towards Cleveland among the working classes?"

"He did. He said that during his trip to and from London he found the feeling among the laboring classes and anti-monopolists strong against Cleveland."

"Did he discuss Gov. Cleveland's nomination?"

"He did, in a general way, and said that the masses of all parties, Gen. Butler is in thorough sympathy with the anti-monopolists and the laboring men, and therefore he is not very kindly disposed toward Cleveland. We did not discuss the general election question."

"Did he tell you when he would prepare a statement of his views for the public?"

"He gave me the impression that he would have a statement prepared some time next week. He gave me a corrected proof of his platform, which I now have."

Mr. Henry permitted the reporter to feast his eyes upon the platform. It would make two columns in the Post-Dispatch. At the bottom of the proof was an advertisement of and liver oil. "The anti-monopoly league," continued Mr. Henry, "nominated Gen. Butler at the convention held in Chicago on May 16. He has written me a letter in which he agrees to accept the nomination."

"In case Gen. Butler should decide not to run, what position would the anti-monopoly league take?"

"Anything to beat Cleveland."

"Then, between Cleveland and Blaine, the League would support the latter."

Gen. Butler left the city for Boston last evening.

OPERA AT THE CAVE.

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" to Follow "The Merry War."

Strauss' Creations the Success of the Season—General Dramatic Gossip.

The "Merry War" remains on at the Cave, and will be the entertainment at this resort until Wednesday night, when another of Strauss' creations will be presented, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

The "War" has furnished a great deal of enjoyment for the patron of the Cave. It has been put on in beautiful style, with the usual complement of pretty girls in pink tights, and has given the ladies all the delight they wanted. The principal parts have been ably interpreted, Mrs. Chapman, George Demian and the others doing their work satisfactorily and at such performance adding to the number of their admirers.

Managers Ford and Short deserve the success that has attended their efforts particularly during the season of "The Merry War," and from the very start have endeavored to make the Cave a place of interest and opportunity for the patrons.

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" will be given in a manner calculated to increase the favor in which the resort is held.

By some it is regarded as a better piece of work than "The Merry War," and certainly it has the merit that attaches to Strauss' best efforts. Its music is bright, its story charming, its characters interesting and its opportunity for scenic effects as large as the lovers of picturesque stage effects could desire.

The opera will be strongly cast, with all the favorites of the Ford Company in attractive roles, while the chorus contingent will be afforded the novel chance of showing their shapely figures and wowing their sweet voices on the evening breeze.

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" is the work that figured in the legal troubles of the Percy family in New York. It has been a great success, has made lots of money for its managers, and out of this circumstance grew the dispute by Mrs. Percy of the right of her husband, and the result was a lawsuit.

"What did he say that would lead you to believe he would run?"

"His conversation was purely confidential, and what he said was not for publication. You can say, however, that he was a very successful man, and he can in a few States. He will not endeavor to spread himself all over the United States, but will confine himself to those States where he can fight to the best advantage."

"In a general way he did. He expressed no opinion, however, as to the success of either of the Presidential candidates."

"He would not under any circumstances accept the nomination, but that is simply my opinion."

"Did you make any plans for campaign work?"

"No, that did not discuss that."

"Did Gen. Butler speak of his observation as to the feeling towards Cleveland among the working classes?"

"He did. He said that during his trip to and from London he found the feeling among the laboring classes and anti-monopolists strong against Cleveland."

"Did he discuss Gov. Cleveland's nomination?"

"He did, in a general way, and said that the masses of all parties, Gen. Butler is in thorough sympathy with the anti-monopolists and the laboring men, and therefore he is not very kindly disposed toward Cleveland. We did not discuss the general election question."

"Did he tell you when he would prepare a statement of his views for the public?"

"He gave me the impression that he would have a statement prepared some time next week. He gave me a corrected proof of his platform, which I now have."

Mr. Henry permitted the reporter to feast his eyes upon the platform. It would make two columns in the Post-Dispatch. At the bottom of the proof was an advertisement of and liver oil. "The anti-monopoly league," continued Mr. Henry, "nominated Gen. Butler at the convention held in Chicago on May 16. He has written me a letter in which he agrees to accept the nomination."

"In case Gen. Butler should decide not to run, what position would the anti-monopoly league take?"

"Anything to beat Cleveland."

"Then, between Cleveland and Blaine, the League would support the latter."

Gen. Butler left the city for Boston last evening.

DO NOT TARRY!

Nor Loiter on the way, but go at once and Buy Your

REFRIGERATORS

AND

GASOLINE STOVES

WHILE THEY ARE SELLING SO CHEAP AT

Simmons Hardware Co.

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FOR RENT-ROOM

[illegible]

14 TAAFFE, EMER 7

18104 FRANKLIN ST.—Six rooms, bath, sink, water, gas, and coal. Call. **W. J. H. PONATH & Co.**
1845 N. MARKET ST.—5 rooms, hydrant, cistern, stable, etc. Apply to
Real Estate Agents, **W. J. H. PONATH & Co.**
1907 S. 10TH & J. JEFFERSON AV.—New
Geyer arc. Two new latrine brick
rooms, 2nd room's floor, 2nd floor, for music
sch. gts. Apply to
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
710 Chestnut st.
2012 N. NINTH—For rent in private family, well
furnished 35 rooms. Apply to
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
2020 CHESTNUT ST.—Seven rooms, hall and
bath, sink, water, gas, and coal. Call
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
2318 N. TENTH ST.—North Market, 5-room
dwelling, with yard to rear, \$15.00.
a14 **W. J. H. PONATH & Co.**
14 Real Estate Agents, 315 Chestnut st.
2413 DICKSON ST.—New latrine brick, 1st
room, sink, water, gas, and coal. Call
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
2501 East and back yard, etc. Apply to
Real Estate Agents, **W. J. H. PONATH & Co.**
710 Chestnut st.
2722 GAMBLE ST.—Five rooms and stable for
water, with large yard. Keady & Co., 705
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
2732 GAMBLE ST.—Six rooms and stable for
rent. wit
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
2837 THOMAS ST.—Nine 8-room, stone-front
house, bath, gas, bath, and sink, with lot
a good demand. Apply to
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
710 Chestnut st.
2838 FRANKLIN AV.—Stone-front house, 10
rooms, all modern conveniences. AP-
ply to **W. J. H. PONATH & Co.**
2925 LUCAS AV.—Stone-front, 5 rooms, 1
bath, sink, water, gas, and coal. Call
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
3003 CASS AV.—Stone-front, 5 rooms, bath,
sink, water, gas, and coal. Call
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
3024 CHESTNUT ST.—Six rooms and laundry,
perfect order; reduced rent. Charles H.
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
3907 DELMAB AV.—New ten-room stone-
front; yard; low rent. Chas. H. Bailey,
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**
3911 DELMAB AV.—New house; every mod-
ern convenience. Call on
a14 **TAAFFE, EMERSON & Co.**

FOR RENT. A nice house, nearly new, with a large lot; any time to suit, and the greatest convenience; house open. Chas. H. Baily, 304 N. 7th.

FOR RENT.

DWELLINGS:

1731 OLIVE st., 10 rooms, all cov., high and
handy, \$25.
1221 Market st., 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath; \$25.
1014 Poplar st., 9 rooms, all cov., \$25.
1115 Pine st., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; \$25.
1014 Franklin st., 10 rooms, all cov., \$25.
Fourth and College ave., 4 rooms.
1014 Leona st., 7 rooms.
40 Chouteau st., 10 rooms.
1014 Franklin st., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath; \$25.
1111 Morgan st., 8 rooms.
2172 Cass ave., (back), \$15.

STORES.

708 N. Main st., 4-story brick.
1014 Commercial, 4-story brick.
1015 N. Main st., 4-story brick.
206 Sedalia st., 4-story brick.
229 Main st., 4-story brick building.
206 Sedalia st., 4-story brick building.
12 N. Broadway, large warehouse.
18 Olive st., 4-story brick.
101 N. Commercial st., 4-story brick; \$27.50.

OFFICES.

101 N. Fourth st., fourth floor, near \$25.
101 N. Fourth st., fourth floor, near \$25.
101 N. 4th st., fourth floor, near \$25.
101 N. Main st., fourth floor, near \$25.
101 N. Main st., fourth floor, near \$25.
101 N. Main st., fourth floor, near \$25.

CHAS. H. TURNER

706 Pine Street.

FOR RENT.

WATER & BOWSE, 213 N. 9th St.

12 Lafayette av., new, 7 rooms, bath, bath, etc. \$30 per month.
419 Chestnut av., 11 rooms, bath, stable, large yard, etc. \$30 per month.
502 Park av., stone and 77 rooms, \$60 per month.
128 Chestnut st., new houses, 6 rooms, bath, hall, etc. \$20 per month.
110 N. Eighth st.—Stone front, 3 rooms; hot and cold water, \$40 per month.
100 N. Chestnut st., 6 rooms, bath, gas, etc. \$20.00.
418 S. Commerce av., 6 rooms, bath, gas, etc. \$20.00.
107 Adams st., stone front, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, etc. \$20 per month.
171 Cook av., stone front, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, etc. \$20 per month.
305 Chestnut av., stone front, 3 rooms, hot and cold water, \$20 per month.
100 N. Grand av., stone-front, 6 rooms, bath, hall, etc. \$20 per month.
100 Lombard av., 7 rooms, bath, bath, etc. \$20 per month.
100 Franklin av., 6 rooms, bath, hall, etc. \$20 per month.
Grand av. (Hendall st.), 30 rooms, bath, etc. \$20 per month.
100 N. Chestnut st., new stone front, elegantly fitted, rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, and other modern conveniences, \$20 per month.

128 Clark av., 5 rooms, hall, bath, etc.; \$97

ROOMS.
 1118 Madison st. 2 rooms, second floor; \$12.50 per month.
 1119 N. Commercial av. 3 rooms, water, gas, furnace, etc.;
 second floor; \$14 per month.

OFFICES.
 109 Olive st., cor. Eighth, apt. Post Office, 3 front offices,
 second floor; \$100 per month.
 108 N. Fourth st., double-front office, second floor; \$80 per
 month.

STORES.
 108 N. Second st., store and 2 offices; \$200 per month.
 111 First st., 4-story store; \$150 per month.
 109 N. Second st., store and 2 offices; \$200 per month.
 112 N. 10th st., store and basement; \$100 per month.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

**Governor Cleveland Reviews the State
Militia at Peekskill.**

**The Next President Tendered an Ovation by
the Country People. Thousands of
Whom Shake Hands With Him
—An Amazing Incident.**

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.
STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTING, PEEKSKILL, July 13.

Gov. Cleveland and his two nieces visited the camp yesterday and remained until 7 o'clock. The news of the intended visit had been kept a secret, as the Governor wished to come and go without the bluster and pyrotechnic enthusiasm of a presidential candi-

date, but simply as a private gentleman. When his train—the 11:05—stopped at Ron Hook there was no one there to meet him but Gen. Wylie, Adjutant General Farnsworth and three or four country yokels, who had been drawn thither by the unusual sight of a train stopping at a flag station, or by the pretty faces of the Governor's pions, probably the latter.

Two bay horses dragged an open carriage up to the station, and the gubernatorial party was soon rolling up to the camp under the shadows of the green trees along the roadway. Col. Ward, commanding officer of the camp, had of course been apprised of the arrival, and, acting under the express wishes of the Governor, did not vary the camp routine of

the day. To only means by which the villagers learned of something unusual going on was when the carriage bowed into the entrance of the camp. Then Col. Story, who stood by the side of twenty-one guns, gave the order and a salute that sounded up through the mountain pines and shook the hill-side village was fired. The guns and gunners were not visible, but their presence was revealed.

ed by the clouds of smoke which arose from the
greenery on the right of the camp. The carriage
came down by the guard tent past the mess room,
and then rolled through the square. The men had
seen the carriage and were now looking at it
and as the carriage went by there were three or four
lightning movements, glancing of steel and the line

of battle was formed. The party alighted after the men had been passed, and the Governor, first carefully handing the ladies from the carriage, followed Col. Ward into his cottage. In the pretty dining room of the cottage, with windows on almost every side so that the breezes from the Hudson and from the woods met over the dinner table, lunch was served. The following gentlemen

Adj.-Gen. Farnsworth, Generals Wylie, Briggs, Rich, Robbins, Coles, Story, Phisterer, Beale, Front and Cassidy, Capts. Rudolph and Field, and Pay Director Cunningham. All the officers were in uniform, and presented a glittering array of blue and gold along the board. The Governor was attired in his usual

modest suit, and a black cravat encircled his standing collar. The residents of Peekskill may be slow in a great many things, such as learning to charge Delmonico prices for country board, and understanding that all the people from the city are not even millionaires, but they were very prompt in learning that the Governor was on hand. The village practically moved itself out of doors in the afternoon. The little boats running to the State Pier, crowded

water over their gunwales with their loads of youth and old age. Old family carry-alls, buckboards and doctors' buggies, and spavined steeds thronged the dusty roads, and by evening the camp was a picture of life and brimming over with enthusiasm for the Governor. There was no accommodating them. They slept in all the accommodations and most, here on

They drank to an end the Moccawater and took their old hand, jammed up the tent streets and bawled up the Governor whenever he moved. The quarters of the officers are on the steep, shady bluff directly above the Hudson. Here, leaning carelessly back against an immense tree,

"Well," said the Governor: "what's the matter?"

Gov. Cleveland smiled, and, glancing at the gold of Col. Ward's uniform, said, "We are enlisted, Daniel, and we are going to fight it out."

"Ef you start in to fight it out," the old man answered, "youse jest bounder ter win, now mark what I tole yer." The old fellow pulled down his

Bar and deduced five minutes afterward that the only time he felt happier was when his brother proved to him that he had put money in the missionary box. The trees were casting long shadows and the Peekskill maidens had shut down their parasols and were using them for canes when the encampment

band walked out with their instruments. Two minutes of music followed, and then came the bugle call to fall in for dress parade and review. Out of the camp streets came the marching companies. Capt. Penner headed his Utica warriors, Kirby led the soldiers of Canandaigua, Lieut. Scott guided the boys from Watertown, and Sam Forester had his eye on the pride of Troy. Joe Dickey swung his

Newburg draws into line, followed by Andy Buddon's Mohawk men in blue, and Bernie with the hope and glory of Malone keeping step to the music. The men turned out 700 strong, and looked as brave and gallant

AS GOOD SOLDIERS ONLY CAN
look when they have had a good sleep on a warm

summer afternoon and know they are going home to-morrow. They have not all yet got the regular State uniforms. Some wore blue pantaloons and some grey, but all were alike in point of neatness and precision. The men formed in a square and were reviewed by the Governor. He stood under a tree on the right and kept his eyes steadily fixed on the men. When the review was over he

declared that they had never passed a pleasanter fifteen minutes than in watching the future defenders of the country. There was hardly room for the two bay horses to drag the carriage down to Ron Hook in time for the 4:15 train. Along the hills ladies waved their kerchiefs and threw him smiles from green bowers, among the road laborers and

farmers lifted their hats to him and shouted with a loyal will "for Gov. Cleveland." The yokels of the morning had added hundreds to their numbers, and although it is a sad thing to say, the two pretty nieces were shadowed by the portly form of the Governor. When he stepped into the train a cheer that shook the woods was heard, and when the engine started forward

CALL and examine the beautiful collection of **Diamonds** at **Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th and**

HOTEL ARRIVALS

J. L. Sparrow, Troy, N. Y., is at the St. James.
C. R. Kverste and O. Humphrey, St. Joseph, are at the St. James.
J. H. Johnson and wife, Trinity, Texas, are stopping at

R. P. Giddings and wife and Miss E. I. Giddings, Kansas City, are at the Laclede.
T. R. Stearn, F. R. Rotherbury and R. H. Doyle, New York, are at the Planters'.
S. W. Terrell and wife and Miss Tina Anderson of Union are at the Southern.

O. Geo. B. Loring and Mrs. Kate Monico, Ft. Worth, Texas, are registered at the Southern.
Wilson Conner, Jackson, Mo., and J. W. Thompson, Dallas, Texas, are at the Planters'.
A. F. Brannock, Dubuque, Iowa, and J. B. McCaug, Philadelphia, are at the Lindell.
O. F. Curtis and wife, Ft. Wayne; W. H. Johnson and S. W. Webb, St. Louis, are at the Locusts.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Gibson, Mrs. H. Gibson and Miss Virginia, West Virginia, are at the Southern.

C. A. Rodney, Indianapolis; D. F. Curry, Louisville, and W. Chapin, Hartford, Conn., are at the Lindall.

John W. Funck and wife, Independence; E. P. Dow, Winfield, Ill., and A. H. Punch, Mobile, Ala., are at the

H. C. Story, Toledo, Ohio; J. J. Walsh, New Orleans, La.; V. J. Cuddy, Sedalia, Mo., and L. Murter, Lyonsville, Ia., are at Hotel Hunt.

Ignaz Banker, Chicago; J. A. Fenne, Marine, Ill.; R. W. Martin, Pine Bluff, Ark., and J. H. Campbell, Harville, Ia., are at the Everett.

E. L. Reeves, Cairo, Ill.; J. C. Burrows, Carrollton, Ill.; R. L. Scarborough, Sturte, Ill., and L. A. Jones, Little Rock,

DIAMONDS, Fine Matched Pairs for Ear Rings, at
Diamond & Gemstone Exchange, Inc., 4th and Locust.

NORTH ST. LOUIS

Mr. Paul Foss, secretary of the Laclede Rolling Mills, has gone on a trip to Iowa.

Misses Lizzie Schneider and Bertha Seyffardt were this morning for Milwaukee.

Missouri Council, American Legion of Honor, will go on an excursion to Alton to-night.

John Hunk and Miss Charlotte Mathew were married this morning by Justice Boenemann, Jr.

Officer Wm. Barnett of the Third Police District is on a leave for a hour. He is in the Northern

Compromising quality, we are offering great savings in Diamonds. Married & J. J. Jewels

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. L.

F. W. GUERIN, Photographer,
Removal to the new and elegant establishment
on Third and Washington Ave.
Special attention paid to Portraits and
Painting of the World's Exposition, Paris.

13 lbs Granulated Sugar, \$1.
ST. LOUIS TEA CO., 308 N. Fifth st.

RAILWAY TICKETS REDUCED!

Classified:
General:
Children:
Cot rates to over \$50. J. W. STOCKBRIDGE,
Ticket Broker, 205 Washington st., "Lindell Hotel."

THE Largest Retailer of Pure Milk
BOWMAN & CO.,
215 and 225 Morgan street.

CITY ITEMS.

The justly famous "Anderson" and Belmont four
month whistles and all other liquors in quantities to
suit, at lowest prices, delivered free by James Lupton
& Co., 224 and 226 Olive street.

There is no attraction like a beautiful skin. Pro-
fessor's Medicated Complexion Powder gives it.

Smoker J. L. Mayer & Co.'s New Stickle Cigar. One
agent (dealer only) wanted in every town in Amer-
ica. Sales, 12,000,000 annually. Write
J. L. Mayer & Co., St. Louis.

BOTTLED LIQUORS.
For choice bottled liquors, wines and bitters go to
JAMES H. GIBSON, 700 Market street.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
220 Olive street. Set of teeth \$5.

Private matters skillfully treated, and medicine
furnished. Dr. Discher, 214 Pine street.

Private matters skillfully treated and medicine
furnished. Dr. Jacques, 705 Chestnut street.

Old Dr. Whittier, a regular graduate, 217 St.
Charles street, for twenty-five years, may be
found from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., where remarkable
cures may be had of blood diseases, impediments to
marriage, etc., all diseases of indigestion, excesses,
indulgences, safe medicines; consultation free.
Marriage Guide, 556 pages, sent mailed to any ad-
dress, 10 cents, or at office. Call or write.

Solitaire Diamonds of the purest quality, for
Bridal Rings, etc., at Mermont & Jaccard Jewelry
Co., 4th and Locust.

A FLAT SENSATION.

A Mysterious Disappearance and a Dis-
covery That Almost Provoked a Riot.

The residents of a row of flats in a very fashion-
able little community, located not far from Jeffers-
on avenue and Olive street, have had their attention
diverted from presidential and other matters of
vital importance during the past few days by a very
rare little episode that occurred within the precincts
of their own home, in which the proprietor and
several ladies figured. On the afternoon in ques-
tion the gentleman was wanted to attend to some
business affairs. He was not to be found in his room or the office. His wife in-
sisted a search, but was unable, for a long time, to
learn anything further, than that he had not left the
house. She enlisted two of the ladies, who occupy
apartments in the building, in the search for his
disappearance, and a careful investigation was en-
tered upon, to which was given by a very man-
ifest suspicion on the part of the ladies, a locked
door, which was not the recognized apartment of
the missing gentleman. An effort to enter met with
no response, although there was a certainty that the
room was not empty. The investigating trio of la-
dies determined on a ruse. Taking up their station
in a little waiting room of communicating a view of
the hall, they sent for the colored porter, and had
him to make a great racket, and the missing gen-
tleman, who was accompanied by a lady, came to the
bottom, while one more room was placed on the
list of unoccupied apartments of the flats. The pro-
prietor has been in the hospital, and reports by electric bell every
few minutes to his better half.

Solitaire Diamonds of the purest quality for
Bridal Rings, etc., at Mermont & Jaccard Jewelry
Co., 4th and Locust.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Additional Programmes of To-morrow's
Servants—Persons and Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Ingraham has returned after two
weeks absence in Wisconsin.

Wednesday evening the newly-elected trustees of
the Cathedral block will meet and organize.

Rev. James T. Corning, presiding elder of this
district, will hold quarterly meeting at Iron-
ton, Mo.

The Rev. Dr. Berkley will supply the place of the
rector at Grace Church, Kirkwood, to-morrow morn-
ing; service at 10 o'clock.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Central
Committee, the Southern Methodist pastors will ob-
serve the night of August 5 as the Centenary Watch-
night.

Olive Branch Congregational Church will have
preaching twice every Sunday during the summer.
Rev. E. F. Coleman preaches to-morrow on "Modern
Spiritualism."

The Miss Society of Goodloe Avenue M. E. Church
will give a lawn festival Monday evening, July 21, at
the residence of C. C. Grady, Garfield avenue, west
of Goodloe avenue.

The members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society
will conclude the feast of to-morrow by a meeting
at Sodality Hall, Ninth and Cherry avenues, at which
Archbishop Ryan will probably preside.

Rev. Wm. Harris, pastor of Garrison Avenue Epis-
talian church, will preach Sunday morning at the
Third Baptist Church. In the evening he will preach
at his own church, Morgan street and Compton ave-
nue.

Repairs are contemplated in the Church of the
Holy Communion which will cost \$10,000. The
north portion will be converted into a Sunday-
school room, and the remainder will be elaborately
finished.

The dead notes of the city will have another meet-
ing at 8 o'clock Sunday afternoon, July 21, at the
large hall of the Y. M. C. A., when Rev. Father
Head of Jacksonville, Ill., will preach to them in the
sign language.

The Almond Street First Baptist Church is using
on trial the building occupied by the Third Church,
Thirtieth street and Clark avenue, at which
Archbishop Ryan will probably preside.

The following persons are trustees of the St. Law-
rence O'Toole's Parish Association: Fathers Henry,
McDonald and Taylor; and Messrs. J. H. Wagner,
Dan and James Cahill, General and Graham Fryer
and Dr. Guzman. This gives a satisfactory
representation to the Parish.

Y. M. C. A. meetings will be as follows: Song
service to-night at 8 o'clock, led by Mrs. C. Car-
wright; Chinese lecture at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. H. Car-
wright; with the following subjects: "The
meeting Sunday afternoon at 4:30; young men's
meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock, conducted by
Mr. C. B. Garrison.

CALL and examine the beautiful collection of Dia-
monds at Mermont & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 4th and
Locust.

Tower Grove Concert.
To-morrow (Sunday) Vogel's Reed Band will give
a concert at Tower Grove Park, beginning at 4:30 p.
m. The programme is as follows:

1. March:
2. Grand March:
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OUR NATION'S RULERS.

The Men Who Have Filled the Presidential Chair.

Sketch of the Electoral College and Its Operations.

A Bit of Political History That Will Prove Interesting.

Portraits of Presidents Since the Organization of the Republic.

Both political parties having concluded their convention and placed their candidates in the field it is not unduly to say that some of the history connected with the formation and growth of the Electoral College should be given, coupled with the portrait of every President of the United States since the foundation of our Republic.

There have been but two instances where the unanimous vote of the Electoral College was given to a candidate—in 1789 and 1823, when Washington and Adams were elected. The Electoral College which chose Gen. Washington as the first President was composed of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, with a total of 69 votes. Adams, who was elected Vice-President, received 34 of those votes, the custom then being that the man receiving the highest number of votes should be elected President, the man receiving the next highest being declared Vice-President. In 1793 Washington came before the Electoral College a second time and received the votes of all the States, the total vote then being, by the acceptance of the compact by other States, increased to 132. Adams carried all the States with the exception of New York, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Georgia, with a total of 77 votes.



GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In 1796 Gen. Washington was offered the Presidency for a third term. Then it was that he wrote a letter declining to hold the office further and stating in so many words that two terms were all that any man was justified in holding the office and believing that it would be against the genius of American institutions to continue one man in power too long. He retired from public life, returned to his farm, lived an easy life of an American farmer, giving his advice and counsel when asked for and died at a ripe old age, after having led a blameless life, and was buried at Mount Vernon, where his tomb is visited by hundreds of thousands of patriotic citizens.

John Adams was elected President in 1797, receiving a total of 71 votes. It was the first instance where a Vice-President succeeded to the Presidency. He had as associate on his ticket Thomas Jefferson, one of the illustrious patriots of that day. The States in the Electoral College divided their votes between the two men for President and Vice-President, Jefferson getting 14 of the 15 votes in Pennsylvania, 4 of the 11 in Maryland, 20 of the 21 in North Carolina, all of Kentucky, 11 of the 12 in North Carolina, and all of Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, a total of 68 votes.



JOHN ADAMS.

Adams, therefore, only defeated Jefferson for the Presidency for the third term of that office in the history of the Republic by three votes. The vote for Mr. Adams consisted of all of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Delaware, one in Pennsylvania, one in Virginia, one in North Carolina and seven in Maryland. He filled his term with distinction and credit, but his ultra views on some important measures which affected the growth of the country and the general invitation to foreign immigration, weakened him, and when he ran a second time, for the first time in the new country, there was an animated canvass, with two parties and two tickets. Thomas Jefferson, who had been Vice-President with

Adams, was nominated, with Aaron Burr as Vice-President, while Adams and Pinkney made up the opposing ticket. The contest was a hot one and full of bitterness. The election was thrown into the House, which decided in favor of the Jefferson and Burr ticket.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Jefferson ran for a second term with Clinton, his opponent being Pinkney, who had been defeated a term before for Vice-President on the ticket with Adams, now on the Presidential ticket and King for Vice-President. It was a one-sided election. Jefferson and Clinton sweeping the country, Pinkney and King receiving only the votes of Connecticut, Delaware, and two of the eleven votes of Maryland, or a total of fourteen votes, against 103 for Jefferson and Clinton. Nothing daunted, Pinkney and King made another race for the Presidency and Vice Presidency four years afterward, having as their opponents James Madison and Clinton.



JAMES MADISON.

Pinkney and King made extraordinary efforts to secure the election and to retrieve the defeat they had suffered in the success of Jefferson and Clinton. Madison and Clinton were, however, successful, receiving 122 votes against 47 for Pinkney. Madison and Gerry formed the ticket on the one side at the next election against Clinton and Ingersoll. Madison gained six votes in the Electoral College, his opponent receiving but eighty-nine votes. New York in this instance gave its vote to Clinton and Ingersoll, as did New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and five of the eleven votes of Maryland. At the next election Monroe, a compeer of Madison and Jefferson, headed the ticket with Tompkins for Vice-President, against King with Howard for Vice-President. On this occasion Monroe carried New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, three of the New England States, and a good portion of the South, giving him a total in the Electoral College of 183. King and Howard receiving only the votes of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware, or a total of 34.



JAMES MONROE.

Monroe's administration gave eminent satisfaction. He and Tompkins came before the people for a second time, Adams and Stockton being their opponents. They swept the entire country, receiving the votes of every State in the Union except one in New Hampshire. At the following election the excitement was at fever heat. Parties split up and there was a sort of go-as-you-please contest. John Quincy Adams, son of John Adams, and John C. Calhoun headed one ticket, while George Clinton, Jackson and Clay also ran. The Electoral College failed to secure a choice, and the election was thrown into the House of Representatives.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The choice was reached on the first ballot, Adams securing 18 States, Jackson 7, and Crawford 4. In the Electoral College Clay had 4 of the 36 votes of New York, Connecticut, Ohio and Missouri, giving a total of 37 votes. Jackson's total vote was 66, Crawford's 41 and Adams' 109, making the latter President with Jackson as Vice-President. At the following term Andrew Jackson and J. C. Calhoun ran on the Democratic ticket against Adams and Bush on the Whig ticket. It was a warm contest, and "Old Hickory," as Jackson was called, made an exceedingly interesting one. The election was settled in the Electoral College, but the States were divided up, Jackson and Calhoun receiving 1 vote of Maryland, 20 of the 21 in New York, 5 of the 11 in Maryland, all of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama and Missouri—a total of 135. Adams and Bush had 1 of the 9 votes of Maine, all of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, 1 in New York, all of New Jersey and Delaware, and 1 in Maryland, or a total of 34.



ANDREW JACKSON.

Jackson ran a second time, but had engendered many bitter hatreds. His action with regard to the United States Bank and other matters, his firmness, vigor and determination to be President regardless of the claims of others, made the campaign a bitter one, but he carried the election. Martin Van Buren ran on the ticket with him, and against them were Henry Clay and Sergeant Jackson received 99 votes this time, capturing New York, while Clay and Sergeant only obtained 37 votes, consisting of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and 5 of the 8 votes of Maryland.



At the next election Van Buren and Johnson ran on the Democratic ticket against Wm. Henry Harrison and Granger as representatives of the Whig party. The Democrats carried the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas and Michigan—a total of 170 votes, while the Harrison ticket secured only Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, numbering 35 votes.



The following term brought Harrison to the front again as a candidate for the Presidency, and made what was known as the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, his Vice-President being John Tyler. It was an earnest log-cabin and hard-fought campaign, the Democrats being led by Harrison into office by an enormous vote of 231 to 60. Harrison carried every State in the Union except New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas. He lived only a year of his term and upon his death John Tyler became President. Tyler's administration was far from successful, and upon the expiration of his term of office he retired into private life in Virginia.



Many years afterwards the people of that section, with a desire to put an indignity upon him, appointed him a road inspector. Tyler, as equal to the emergency, accepted the position, fulfilled his duty and got even with those who appointed him and sought to slight him by enforcing every one of them to contribute their assessments, and took extreme delight in standing over those who preferred to work out their assessments and seeing that they made full time.



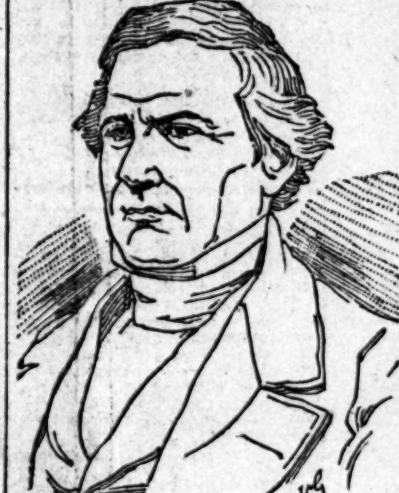
JAMES K. POLK.

James K. Polk was nominated for the Presidency by W. H. Adams as Vice-President, and ran against them was Henry Clay, the Locksaver of the West, with Fremont as Vice-President. The campaign was a memorable one. The friends of Henry Clay made a desperate effort to put the

leader of the Whig party in the Presidential chair. The Abolitionists ran a man named Birney in the State of New York on a free soil platform with which Martin Van Buren had become identified, and polled just sufficient votes to carry the State away from Clay and give it to James K. Polk. The friends of Fremont, who had been defeated for Polk and Dallas 170, and for Clay and Fremont 105.



In the next canvass, 1848, the Democrats placed in nomination Lewis Cass, with Butler of South Carolina, as Vice-President, and against them the Whigs put up Gen. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore of Buffalo. Gen. Taylor was fresh from the fields of battle in Mexico, where he had achieved signal success in leading the American armies against Santa Anna, and on the basis created by his victories was elected President. He received a total of 103 votes in the College, including New York, which again turned the day against the Democracy, Cass and Butler receiving but 47 votes.



General Taylor did not live out his term, but like Harrison died in rich Irish brogue and accent. Fillmore became President. His administration was conservative and on the whole successful. In the next campaign the Democratic Convention had a prolonged session. The friends of the various candidates were so divided that none could gain the day, and the nomination went to Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, who had served in the Mexican war but had been hitherto unknown in public life.



His nomination had been secured on the Convention, and a stampede occurred, and a ticket was made up consisting of Pierce and King. A vigorous campaign followed, but the question asked everywhere was: "Who is this Franklin Pierce?" He was caricatured and caricatured by the Whigs. It finally became a struggle between the Whigs and the Democrats for the Presidency. The former having placed in nomination Gen. Winfield Scott, who held a higher military rank than Pierce in the Mexican War. President Scott for the office was elected on his ticket was Mr. Graham. Scott became speaker in the campaign, and was caricatured as referring to the rich Irish brogue and accent German accent in one of his speeches in an effort to capture the foreign vote. Pierce and King, however, carried nearly the whole country, securing 261 votes in the Electoral College against 42 for Scott and Graham.



The campaign in 1860 was a triangular fight. Jas. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, the sturdy old Democratic leader, and more familiarly known as the Sage of Wheatland, who was the name of the place where he lived at Lancaster—was nominated by the Democrats for President with John C. Breckinridge for Vice-President. The Whig party had passed away. The death of Daniel Webster had broken it up, and the Republican party came into existence and made its first political fight against Jas. Buchanan.

The principles held down in his platform were free speech, free men, free press—in fact, it was the beginning of the anti-slavery crusade. J. C. Fremont, a son of the West, a descendant of the famous Senator from that State, Thomas H. Benton, who spent thirty years in the Senate, and was a member of the campaign to make much capital out of this. Jessie Fremont took an active part in her husband's campaign and labored for him like the true little woman she was. Millard Fillmore of New York and Thos. Donohoe ran before the people as representatives of the "Native American" party. The Democratic Convention in 1860 met in Charleston, the rival candidates for the nomination being John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, better known as the "Little Giant of the West." The election was a close one. The feeling became intense. Republican F. Butler was elected in New York, and ran his vote for Jefferson Davis. The Convention split, Breckinridge being nominated. The second convention was held at Richmond, where Stephen A. Douglas was made the nominee of that branch of the Demo-

cratic party. The Vice-Presidents were Lane with Breckinridge and Horatio F. Johnson, of Tennessee, on the ticket with Douglas. To add to the complications of the campaign, a few survivors of the old-line Whigs held a convention and made what they called a conservative Union nomination, with John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, leading the ticket. It became a common by-word in the canvass that this was a "savage" ticket, with all its strength in the hands of the Whigs. The Republican party held its convention and was divided making a nomination. The old-line members who were candidates failed to secure a majority of the votes, and Horace Greeley, who on that occasion represented Colorado, proposed the name of Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter of Illinois.



The Convention stamped and Lincoln was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin of Maine as Vice-President. The campaign of 1860 was a memorable one. Lincoln carried the country with 180 votes in the Electoral College, against 72 for Breckinridge, 13 for Douglas and 39 for Bell. While Lincoln, however, carried the Electoral College, he failed to carry the popular vote. The advent of Lincoln was the signal for secession, and the civil war opened the year after he was elected and raged during his first term. He was nominated for a second term by the Republicans, with Andrew Johnson as Vice-President, the Democrats presenting as his opponent Gen. George B. McClellan of New Jersey, and George H. Pendleton of Ohio.

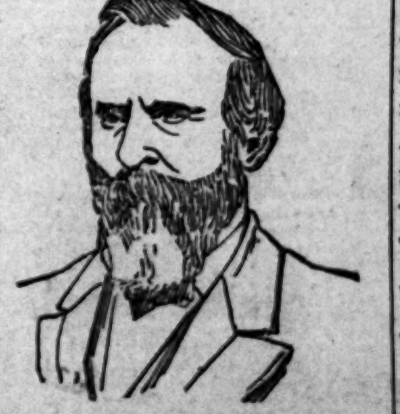
The contest was a heated one, and extraordinary efforts were put forth to secure, if possible, the election of the young commander of the Potomac. The war was still raging and bitter feelings were engendered. In border States Provost-Marshal still kept watch, and Democrats were threatened with arrest. The election passed off quietly, however, the "army vote" taken in camp, being so largely for Lincoln that he was elected, securing a total of 212 votes in the Electoral College to 71 for McClellan. The latter had the vote of New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. Eleven States were disfranchised, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. In a brief time after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration for the second term he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth while enjoying a play in Ford's Theater on Good Friday. Booth was pursued, chased to a barn and shot. For a time the place of his burial was kept a secret, but finally his family secured for him a Christian burial.



Andrew Johnson succeeded as Vice-President to the Presidency and ordered the execution of Mrs. Surratt, at whose house it was alleged that the assassination plot was hatched. General Hancock believed in the innocence of Mrs. Surratt, and sought to avoid the execution, but the influence of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of State, with Mr. Johnson was so great that the latter decided a reprieve. During his term Mr. Johnson made a tour of the country, speaking in all the principal cities, and this trip was termed by his opponents a "swing round the circle" on a renomination hunt. Mr. Johnson was elected to Congress afterwards and served his term out. In 1868 the Democratic Convention was held in New York City, and it was thought for a time that Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, would be nominated, but late decreed it otherwise, and Horatio Seymour of New York, the President of the Convention, and Frank P. Blair of Missouri were chosen.



The Republican Convention placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, who successfully handled the Union forces at the close of the war, with Schuyler Colfax of Indiana as Vice-President. The Democrats made a determined effort to regain control of the Government, and made a gallant fight, but the waving of the bloody shirt and the irritation engendered by the war could not be overcome, and Grant and Colfax were chosen. The vote in the Electoral College being 214, 3 more than Lincoln obtained, against 85 for Seymour and Blair. The Democrats carried New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky and Oregon, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, were disfranchised. The Republicans presented Grant for a second term, with Henry Wilson of Massachusetts as Vice-President, while the Democrats endorsed the nomination of Horace Greeley of New York and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, who had been chosen by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. Grant was successful, carrying 286 votes in the Electoral College against 85 for Greeley. New York cast her vote for Grant. It was during the second term of Grant that the Whisky Ring frauds were exposed, and the Lower House of Congress became Democratic for the first time since the war.



The campaign of 1876 was a close one and for the first time in the history of the Republic the

people were defrauded out of their votes. The Republicans in their convention at Cincinnati defeated Blaine and placed an unknown and inexperienced man named Rutherford B. Hayes of Fremont, Ohio, with William A. Wheeler of Franklin County, N. Y., for Vice-President, and better known as the "Lone Star" candidate. The Democrats met at St. Louis, and despite the strong and personally hostile opposition of Tammany Hall, nominated Samuel J. Tilden of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana. The contest was a memorable one. Again all the States in the Union voted, and there was an evident disposition on the part of the people to forget the war and live for the future. The returns in November proved that Tilden and Hendricks had been chosen, but Grant was in power and aided in a plot to retain the Republican party in power despite the will of the people. Many Democrats felt that Mr. Tilden should take the oath of office in New York if necessary, and qualify as President. It was stated as a good authority that the then United States District Attorney ordered a gambol of the battery, and that he would arrest Mr. Tilden should he make such an attempt. As a compromise an Electoral Commission was framed by Congress, Judge Bradley of the United States Supreme Court to be the presiding officer. It met, and the mooted question was submitted. Tilden was chosen out of the electoral vote of South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and one vote in Oregon, and Hayes was seated on an electoral vote of 18 to 154, the vote in the Commission being 8 to 7.



In 1880 Blaine was again defeated for the Republican nomination, as was Gen. Grant, who posed as a third term, and James A. Garfield of Ohio was chosen. Chester A. Arthur of New York was nominated for Vice-President. The Democrats met in Cincinnati, the feeling being strongly in favor of Tilden and Hendricks. Tammany Hall opposed it, and when the convention was ready to make Tilden the choice, a letter was received from him positively declining to be a candidate, and Gen. W. B. Hancock was nominated, with William H. English of Indiana as Vice-President. Mr. Garfield was elected after an intense bitter campaign. New York electing him. His vote in the Electoral College was 214 to 155 for Hancock.



The career of Gen. Garfield was cut short by a bullet from the assassin Guiteau. His long months of suffering, his death at Elberon, the deep grief of all civilized nations and the unanimous money offering of the people to his bereaved widow and children are of recent occurrence and familiar to the people. Chester Allan Arthur succeeded to him as President. He reorganized his Cabinet, Mr. Blaine resigned, and to increase his party unpopularity he turned his back, it is charged, against the very man who elevated him to power. At the recent Republican Convention in Chicago Mr. Arthur was the business men's candidate, but he was knocked out by Blaine in four rounds. Now comes the tug-of-war between Blaine and Cleveland, with all the chances in favor of New York's Reform Governor.

A BRIEF HONEYMOON.

How a Young Pennsylvanian Got Away with His Newly-Made Brother-in-Law.

By Pittsburgh to the Post-Dispatch. HARRISBURG, July 15.—Samuel A. Adams, well-known here, was divorced from his wife, formerly Miss Lizzie Karns, who resided here but had a position in Philadelphia. A few days ago the bride and groom came here as guests of the young wife's parents to spend their honeymoon. Early yesterday morning the residents of North Ninth street were startled by the continuous ringing of the door-bell at the home of Mr. Karns, where Adams and his wife were. "Is that man Adams here?" inquired a young man.

"Yes," came the reply. "Well, I'll give him just till 12 o'clock to-day to leave. If he don't he'll be carried out a corpse." The speaker was a brother of the wife of Adams. He had just arrived in the city and was a young man.

At the time he made the threat he went on to give a short, but pointed history of Adams to the gentleman at the window and the listening neighbors. It did not, by any means, contain flattery. When he concluded he entered the house and created quite a commotion. The newly wedded pair heard him and Adams came out of the room and stood in the doorway and registered at the Hervey House, stating that he had just arrived on a train. At daylight he met his wife and they went to a boarding-house with the determination to go from the city on the afternoon train. This, it appears, was not what the brother wanted. He desired a separation if he had to keep his sister herself. Accordingly he secured a lease, drove to their new quarters and waited for their appearance. As they did so the sensation of the day occurred. The brother jumped from his vehicle and gave Adams a piece of his mind, under which the man

Then he caught hold of his sister, and, being a powerful fellow, lifted her into the vehicle, and, bidding Adams an affectionate "adieu," drove away. Adams tried to get his wife to meet him later, but she was compelled to go to Philadelphia on the 4 o'clock train without her.

Books Received. (From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and at 25 North Fourth street.) THE TRIPLE E. By Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1884. HANDBOOK OF SCIENCE RECENT. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1884. THE GREAT CONFERENCE. By Hesketh Butterworth. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1884. ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY. By Wm. F. Ashmun. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1884. TALES, ESSAYS AND POEMS. By John and Anne Taylor. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1884. PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER. By John Leitch. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1884. FAMOUS WOMEN. ELIZABETH FAY. By Mrs. E. R. F. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1884. A PALACE PRINCE OF THE EAST AND THE TREASURE. New York: Ford, Howard & Co. 1884. THE PRINCE AMERICAN CONQUEST BOOK. By Felix J. Deland. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1884. TRAVELS IN FAITH FROM TRAMONTA TO BRANCH. By Robert C. Adams. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1884. THERE WAS ONCE A MAN. A STORY. By F. H. Newell (Oppidius C. Kett). New York: Ford, Howard & Co. 1884. THE ABOLITION OF THE PRESIDENCY. By Henry C. Lockwood of the New York Bar. New York: R. Lockwood & Co. 1884. BEANS, PEAS, OR, SEE WORLD BE AN OPERA HOUSE. By Blanche Hovey. New York: Ford, Howard & Co. 1884. See Fitchers, Lowest Prices.

Harrod & Jacobson Jewelry Co., 4th and Leavenworth.

